y2522li_a1q5

January 29, 2021

1 A1

```
[1]: # Standard imports
import numpy as np
np.seterr(all='ignore'); # allows floating-point exceptions
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1.1 Q5: Bank Fraud

1.1.1 Supplied Code (do not edit)

```
debit:
            An array of negative values
 Output
   net:
            The result from adding up all the credits and debits
N = len(credit)
scredit = np.sort(credit)
sdebit = -np.sort(-debit)
# Method A
netA = np.sum(credit) + np.sum(debit)
# Method B
netB = np.sum(credit)
for d in sdebit:
    netB += d
# Method C
netC = 0.
for c,d in zip(scredit, sdebit):
   netC += c + d
net = np.min([netA, netB, netC])
return net
```

1.1.2 Process a set of transactions

```
[10]: c, d = ReceiveTransactions()
  net_income = CalculateNet(c, d)
  print('Net income: '+str(net_income))
```

Net income: 1931991.125

1.1.3 (a)

Method C is the most accurate.

1.1.4 (b)

sum(credit) and sum(debit) make overflow more possible, which potentially makes the result less accurate. Method C does not calculate either or them. Instead, it gets the smallest element from scredit and the smallest element from sdebit in each loop, which makes the absolute value of 'net' small, so overflow is unlikely to happen.

1.1.5 (c)

It returns the smallest value for net income calculated through all 3 methods. It is possible that the most accurate value is not chosen and a less accurate value is returned.

[]:	
:[]	
:[]	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	
[]:	